

Velocity Intensifying Power System

Cross Reference to Related Application (none)

Statement Regarding FED sponsored R&D (none)

Background of the Invention

The "Velocity Intensifying Power System" demonstrates the capability of significantly increasing the usable fluid flow. The inventive device will significantly increase energy output without increasing the energy input. This is a free energy system that has been sought for hundreds of years. The inventive system is a supercharger with very few moving parts and will move any fluid at ^{a faster} ~~sub-sonic~~ speed without an increase in energy input. (EJH)

Summary of the Invention

The system consists of a sealed water course wherein water is circulated at increasing speeds. Any other fluid medium may be used. The increasing speeds from one stage to another, are utilized to produce higher speeds of subsequent generators externally of the water course to drive a generator at higher speeds when compared to the initial speed of the pump and the energy of electric motor driving the pump.

Brief Description of the Drawing

Fig. 1 illustrates a perspective view of the main water course and the components thereof.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Fig. 1 illustrates the overall system wherein the main water course tube 1 is shown in a perspective view and the tube being sealed to the outside environment

once it is filled with a fluid, such as water. The water course tube is the largest size diameter tube in the system such as, for example, six inches. The water course tube 1 is also made of an oblong structure presenting two long and straight sides and two short sides. The arrow 2 represents the direction of the water flow once it is started. One of the short sides of the water tube has a water bi-pass 3 therein into the tube 4. The water flow is instigated by the pump 5 through the tube 6 and thereafter is delivered under a speed increase and lower internal water pressure into a water delivery tube 6 in the direction of arrow 7 and thereafter into the open center 10a of the water course tube 1. The phenomena of the water speed increasing and the water pressure dropping is well known as the "Bernoulli Equation". It should be noted at this time that the water inlet tube 4 should be about 2 inches in diameter and about 1½ inch diameter from the pump 5 outlet tube 6 into the main water course tube 6. Therefore, there is an increase in speed and pressure of the water from the larger diameter tube 1 to the smaller diameter tube 4 as the pump pressurizes the water and there is a further decrease in pressure ^{over} by about 100% in the water pressure when EJH compared to the water speed as the pump delivers the water into a further smaller diameter tube 6. From the smaller tube 6, the water with increased speed enters the main tube 1 at 10a to thereby entrain the water flowing in the main tube 1 and keep the water circulating within the main tube 1. This last speed increase and lowered pressure of the water impacts on a helix screw 9 which is supported for rotation at one end by a bearing 10 in an open center support 10a. The helix screw may take different shapes and structures. For example, the helix may have any pitch that is desired or it may take more or less convolutions. On the other end of the helix 9 there is a shaft 11 which exits the main tube 1 at 11a which will rotate in the direction of arrow 12a. The water in the main tube 1 continues to flow in the direction of the arrows 14 to recirculate the water in the main tube in the direction of the arrow 2 to resume its normal flow and back into the tube 3 and further into the into the tube

again. The shaft 11a of the rotating helix 9 and on the outside of the main tube 1 drives the shaft 11a of a generator motor 12 having the delivery electricity line 13 thereon.

It can now be seen that the ever increasing volume and speed of the water throughout the system creates a much higher rotation within the generator 12 when compared to the speed and pressure of the pump 5. This then, results in a higher electric energy output at 13 when compared to the electric energy input of the pump 5 at the beginning of the cycle.

What I claim is: